(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1896.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1783.

## LONDON.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *February* 17.

MR. Thomas Pitt opened the debate in declaring to the house, that it was with a mixture of pain and pleasure that he at length saw the day arrive, so long wished for, which, putting a period to a ruinous war, restored to the British empire the blessings of peace—A mixture of pleasure and pain (continued he) Of pain, at the view of the sacrifices it has been found indispensibly necessary to make—but of pleasure, in anticipating the various felicity, with which peace was hastening to compensate to the nation for these very sacrifices.

"Although this latter sentiment will not be so readily adopted as the former; although it is unhappily too true, that mankind are more inclined to manifest their discontent, than their joy and satisfaction; although, of course, experience has constantly demonstrated, that peace, how ardently soever it may be desired, becomes always unpopular as soon as it is made; it is, nevertheless, apparent to every impartial mind, that, however the loss and gain may be balanced at the end of a war, peace is always a blessing. But two reasons concur, in the first moments, to present it to us in another point of view. If the war has been glorious, our spirits, elevated, set no bounds to our pretensions, and to the supposed humiliation of the enemy; if, on the contrary, it has been, like that from which this nation is just beginning to respire, only a series of disasters, our national pride can barely stoop to exact no concessions. But if we disdain even moderation like this, ought such unseasonable arrogance to prolong the war, till we are not only unable to support it, but even to preserve our being as an independent people? Too deeply impressed with this just reflection, it is not without pain that I undertake the task which has this day fallen to my lot. How reasonably soever my humble difficulties may represent the matter, I know how ill what I have to propose will be received; I already anticipate the clamours of prejudice; but it is without those walls; here I expect to encounter no such enemies to reason and common sense, and I submit myself to the candour which distinguishes this honourable house.

"When two nations enter into a war, neutral spectators always have some reasons to determine which of them will have the advantage. The complication of events, the combination of causes, which have successively declared against us, have too well justified the opinion of foreigners, and the fears of our own people, that the confederation of our enemies would at length be found too powerful for the naked, unsupported strength of this nation. These fears have been realised; our enemies have determined their superiority; and by this incontestible truth alone we must be governed in determining whether peace was, or was not necessary.

"If gentlemen will repeat here, what has been said out of doors, that we might have made a better peace, if they will produce the means, and let the most prejudiced minds pronounce on the possibility or impossibility of putting them in execution. Alas, this is a subject on which one cannot fix a moment's attention, without uttering a painful sigh at those execrable first causes, which inevitably drew after them every succeeding calamity! That invaluable branch of this empire, which, at the close of last war, extended from Hudson's Bay to the gulph of Mexico, at the very beginning of this, was almost confined within the narrow limits of the former French possessions in America. Thus we were no longer that powerful nation, which twenty years before could have defied a confederacy of all Europe. A decline of power announces a diminution of success—it was impossible to recover our lost superiority, since the whole nation had determined that America was lost for ever to the British crown. It was in this wilderness of calamities, when we had nothing but future misfortunes in perspective, that our ministers seized a moment of victory, the only moment, perhaps, in which the safety of the nation was practicable, to listen to those terms of peace, which prejudice alone can consider as unfavourable. What must we have done? Answer me this single question; whether it was better to continue the war, than to accept a peace, of which the worst that can be said is, that it does not correspond to the wishes of a people accustomed to conquer and elevated by previous successes. But before any gentleman will answer in the affirmative, let me call their attention to the following sketch of the state of the nation at that time, when his majesty's ministers resolved that peace was indispensible. The papers I shall lay before the house cannot be suspected, since they contain the report of the committee appointed for this purpose, in order to prepare the house for that discussion which must have taken place on this, or some other day, and to convince them of the true state of the public finances. As this enquiry was demanded by myself, my conduct in this respect has been plain and consistent; I have uniformly reprobated the American war; and I shall now demonstrate, that the pursuit of that war alone has so fatally exhausted the finances of this country. For this purpose, I shall lay before the house a comparative state of our present situation, and of that before the contest with America. In January, 1776, the amount of the national debt was 133 millions, the annual interest of which was £. 4,411,246."

Mr. Pitt then proceeds to shew, that a war of five years cost five millions more than all the wars of the last age, including the splendid and important victories of the duke of Marlborough; and concludes with demonstrating, that the present annual interest of the national debt amounts to £. 9,393,137—The civil list expences, to £. 900,000—The expences of government, in time of peace, to £. 3,500,000—Total of annual expence, £. 13,793,137, without including the arrearage of the civil list, amounting to £. 2,500,000, which, he says, must be paid by some means or other—while the present taxes, all of which must be continued, produce only £. 12,500,000.

He proceeds—"These facts, I think, are sufficient to convince this house, that a decree from Heaven, that should have condemned this nation to another year's war, would have, in effect, condemned her to certain destruction: and if I am not deceived in this belief, I think I may assume it as a principle, and of course as a rule for the conduct of parliment, that a peace, such as the ministers have concluded, is an object extremely to be desired. I know that, unhappily, exceptions may always be made to the most accurate general observations; I know that certain partial considerations of commerce militate with my general principle; but trade has infinite and prompt resources, which landed property has not; and this property, which constitutes the radical strength of every country, was lessening its value every day. I am not ignorant, that there is a certain description of men, who, without any other motive than the malignant pleasure of finding fault; without any other view than to teaze men in office, say among themselves—"*Where was the mighty hurry? Why not take the chance of another campaign?*" Mighty fine truly! This is the precise language of a mad gamester, who crying out, "*One throw more, and the last,*" just completes his ruin. If these considerations are just, I flatter myself, the house will turn a deaf ear to the clamours of two sorts of men, equally to be suspected; I mean those who have been, and those who wish to be, ministers. I consider these persons as dealers in the same market, who depreciate the commodities of other people, in order to raise the value of their own. I confess, I am always armed against them both; and if they present themselves only to say, *it is a bad peace*, I answer, their bare assertion is insignificant. If they offer to prove it, let me ask them, whether they could have made a better? If they say, *yes*—come, then, say I, tell us how—Here they are at a dead nonplus, and can only return to the watch-word of their parties—*It is a bad peace!*—We shall be able to form an idea of the prejudices of men of this class, by a knowledge of the following fact. I have addressed myself, indirectly, to Mr. Fox, and lord North, to engage the first not to interrupt the quiet of his country, by examining, in detail, a negotiation, which ought to, and can be judged only in the mass; and advising the second to seize this opportunity of making some reparation to this nation for the errors and calamities of his ill-starred administration, by justifying a treaty, which the miseries of the American war have forced upon her. If, before we proceed to vote upon the question which I shall submit to the house, these two honourable members will answer my first question, and say, they could have made a more advantageous peace, let them do me the favour to determine, whether the prospect of advantage was equal to the hazard of another campaign, and the certain expence of twenty millions sterling."

He goes on to observe, that the cessions made to France and Spain were of no great importance, and then says—"It is true, that by the treaty with the United States of America, we acknowledge their independence; but all the world knows, that in so doing, we only seem to give them what God and Nature have already put into their hands: and in defining their limits, we still reserve Nova-Scotia and Canada, countries large enough for all the speculations of commerce.

"I pass now to the only article that afflicted, cruelly afflicted me, at the first reading: that, I mean, which relates to the loyalists. There are, however, some observations to be made on this matter. All the individuals, comprehended under the general term of loyalists, are not equally interesting to us. I distinguish them into two classes; one of which is composed of men whom I honour and revere, with whom I would divide my only crown, and my last mouthful of bread; but I detest and abhor the other; I consider them as an *impure, corrupted nest of vipers and traitors*, as the *most abandoned and flagitious scoundrels in the universe*; who, by treachery to America, and constant deceit to this nation, have well nigh brought down destruction on both countries. God, who knows my heart, knows how sincerely I wish it were possible to do something more for the first class of them; and God only knows whether such a possibility exists. But I ask, whether to save a handful of deserving subjects, Great-Britain ought to run the hazard of her own ruin?—Whether on their account alone, it can be thought expedient to continue the war? If any gentleman says yes, I would then make two other enquiries—1st, Whether the efforts, necessary to be made, could be proportionate to the object in view? And 2d, Whether, after the utmost exertion, success would be certain or even probable? I do verily think that, even for these unhappy men, matters have taken the most favourable turn they could. Congress is solemnly bound to recommend them to the several states; and we cannot doubt they will do it with equal zeal and integrity. In short, if parliament testifies any aversion to the treaty with America, it may be remembered, it is the work of parliament itself. And with respect to the preliminaries with France and Spain, it is not long since Mr. Fox said, in a full house, and many gentlemen repeated the cry, "*That we must have peace, whatever should be the price of it.*"

Mr. Pitt concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, containing the thanks of this house for his gracious condescension in communicating the different treaties which his majesty has concluded; and that we have considered them with that attention which their importance demands—For to express to his majesty, in the most grateful terms, how much we are satisfied, that, in consequence of the powers with which he has been vested, his majesty has, by the provisional articles concluded with North-America, laid the foundation of a treaty of peace, which, we have reason to hope, will establish and secure between the two countries a reconciliation and perfect friendship—That, in confidence of this we dare express to his majesty our just expectations, that the several states of North-America will execute, in the most effectual and satisfactory manner, the measures which the congress is so solemnly engaged, by treaty, to recommend in favour of the persons who have suffered for the part which they have taken in the war; and that we shall consider these circumstances as the surest indication of the return of friendship." The remainder of the motion expresses great satisfaction with the preliminaries of peace concluded with France and Spain; and that every attention will be given in the extension of commerce.

The above motion, after undergoing some amendments, was passed by a majority of sixteen.

## LONDON, *February* 4.

*A true copy of a letter from a British officer on board one of the transports lying in the harbour of Charles-town, the day after that important garrison was evacuated. Though in the hurry and confusion of writing, the date is omitted, it is nevertheless a genuine letter verbatim.*

"I TAKE up my pen, my dear friend, in the midst of noise and confusion, just to give you a short account of the redelivery of this town to the Americans. Yesterday morning closed the melancholy scene.

"The evacuation and re-possession of Charles-town, rendered supremely melancholy on account of the unhappy loyalists, has been in other respects the most liberal of any transaction that has taken place since the commencement of the war. It was evacuated and entered by treaty; signals were agreed upon and adhered to; of course, every thing was conducted with the utmost decency and decorum. The embarkation lasted two days. I did not quit the town till the American horse made there appearance below the state-house. I then thought it high time to decamp.

"The inhabitants and merchants who thought proper to remain in town, were directed to keep within their houses; all stores and warehouses were shut up. The streets, formerly crouded and cheerful to the view, now presented one mournful scene of the most complicated wretchedness. The poor unhappy loyalists whom the British government, not many months before, had most solemnly pledged its faith to protect in their persons and properties, were now to be left victims to their merciless enemies, or to be sent on board vessels for the West-Indies, to encounter, with their distressed families, every misfortune, and to suffer every species of indigence and want in a strange land. Many, indeed, remained in the town, preferring the risque of immediate death to the cruel uncertainty of adhering any longer to a government, whose perfidy and treachery stands unparalleled in the annals of history. But by far the greater number, whose activity in the cause of their king and the British constitution, left no hopes for mercy, embarked. As these past the windows of their friends and acquaintances, in their way to the places of embarkation, they silently, with grief unutterable, bowed their last farewel. This melancholy salute was returned with feelings that could only be expressed by tears and sobs. A gloomy despair sat on every countenance; and all was wretchedness and woe. The scene was too affecting for description, too great for human feelings. Even the most obdurate and unprincipled of your patriots, had he been present at this awful view, must have felt some remorse for the part he has acted, and lamented the falsities he has palmed on parliament as facts, and which have brought the most complicated misery and ruin on thousands and thousands, whose only crime has been loyalty to their king, and affection for their parent country.

"Throughout the whole of this tranaction, though the most melancholy one I ever beheld, it must be observed, to the honour of the officer who commanded, that the whole has been conducted with the utmost attention and humanity, as far as it rested with him. Certain places were appointed for embarkation. Sentinels were fixed to prevent plunder being taken off by the soldiers and seamen. The vessels were all searched, and whatever plunder was found, was returned to the inhabitants of the town from whom it was taken."

*Feb.* 28. Vast quantities of shoes, linen, and woollens, are shipped on board the fleet bound to the West-Indies, and these, among various other articles, are intended for sale in America.

in packages previous to his setting off for Dublin, to be installed one of the knights of the new order of St. Patrick.

*Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, February 14.*

"Two Dutch East-Indiamen arrived here the 4th instant, from Batavia: they have been seven months on their voyage from the Cape, on account of bad weather; their cargoes will be disposed of here by agreement between the merchants and the Dutch company at Amsterdam."

A letter from Flushing says, that the states of Zealand has come to a resolution, that notwithstanding there is to be a peace with England, yet they are determined to keep the men in the dock-yards at work in repairing their men of war, and the old ships are to be broke up, and new ones built in their room, that they may always have a fleet ready to put to sea at a short notice.

The departure of the marquis of Carmarthen is postponed till the new ministerial arrangement shall be formed. That nobleman is said to have declared, that he will act only under the auspices of men whose characters will add dignity to, not receive it from, their official stations.

The situation of this country at this moment is truly alarming; for not only she is without a minister, but there is at this instant no very great prospect of her getting one speedily; and here we feel one of the most fatal consequences of the peace; for if it has left us without an enemy, it has left us, at the same time, without rulers: if we were at war in such a situation, we should enevitably be undone. It is the wish of a patriot, that, whenever a new ministry is arranged, it may be so strong, that the cabinet may be able to speak like Englishmen to foreign powers, in the fullest confidence that they will be supported firmly by parliament in all negotiations or measures that shall appear to be for the public good: but so jarring are the different parties, each of which is desirous to give a minister to the public, and so heterogeneous the mixture of principles and men who aspire to great employments in the state, that let the administration be formed whenever it may, it will not, because it cannot, be of long duration, as it probably will carry in its own bosom the seeds of dissolution. Such was the ministry that immediately followed the resignation of lord North, and which, having with difficulty kept together for a short space, soon crumbled to pieces, and was dissolved. While the cabinet of England remains in this unsteady state, it will be absolutely impossible for this country ever to make any connection with the continental powers, which may restore that balance, which the union between France, Spain, Holland, and America, has destroyed. Foreign courts will not treat with ministers who are not sure of holding their places from month to month; and thus a struggle for power at home, leaves us without allies abroad, nay, the work of peace cannot now be completed; for there are now no ministers to negotiate and conclude the different definitive treaties, of which the preliminaries have been already signed; and consequently the commercial interests of this country cannot be improved, as honest men would wish and expect. These are the blessed effects of our divisions at home!

Notwithstanding the various reports relative to new ministerial arrangements, the truth is, that none have been as yet concluded; lord Gower ceases to be spoken of as the person likely to be placed at the head of the treasury; and that office, by the last report, now lies between the duke of Portland, and Mr. W. Pitt; but this report seems to have very little foundation in truth; for while it names the duke as likely to succeed lord Shelburne in the treasury, it entirely excludes Mr. Fox from a share in the administration; now there is nothing more improbable, than that the duke of Portland would go into office without Mr. Fox, who quitted office because his grace was not seated at the head of the treasury bench; on the other hand it would appear rather bold in Mr. Pitt to accept such an office, after having been a member of that administration, which made the peace that the house of commons so severely censured.

Cool and deliberate judgment, and a talent for, and address in business, are qualities more essentially necessary in a minister of state, than brilliancy of imagination. In subordinate stations, men who enjoy the latter blessing, may contribute more to public benefit, than when the reins of government are entrusted to their own management; because, delighting in theories and speculations, often too refined to be reduced to practice, they will attempt to improve government to a degree of perfection of which it is not capable: but the emanations of their minds may enable less enterprising but more judicious men to select, from a mass of great and original ideas, such materials as may be modified into regulations of the most salutary and happy tendency. The bold and daring policy of the earl of Chatham, was agreeable to the genius of the day in which he lived; but such has been the revolution in public affairs within a few years, that the operations of deliberate judgment are more necessary to the state, than the atchievements of genius, and the exploits of ambition.

Collectively and individually the English have ever been esteemed a generous people; and though we are in danger of losing the national character of generosity, the tribute of praise due to individual merit will be for ever secured, by the warmth of zeal with which all ranks of people are interested in behalf of the loyalists, whose misfortunes must the more pungently afflict them, since they will have to reflect, that where they looked for the rewards due to their fidelity, they met not only with ingratitude, but contempt and insult, to which they are palpably exposed, in being faintly recommended as objects of pity, to the very people whose enmity they had provoked by a steady perseverance in the paths of virtue and integrity, at the hazard of life, and the expence of all that renders life an object of value or desire.

*March 6.* The duke of Bridgewater, on Saturday last, waited upon the king as an independent peer, and offered his services to act as first lord of the treasury, without any emolument whatever, until his majesty should be able to stem the present torrent of faction: his majesty thanked his grace for his loyal offer, and said he would duly consider it.

ordered to wait till a final commercial settlement has taken place between this country and the United states.

## NEW-YORK, *May* 3.

Letters received from London, dated the 14th of March, intimates, that since lord Shelburne resigned the guidance of the helm, no minister had been appointed for fourteen days. The Duke of Devonshire was much talked of as viceroy of Ireland, and lord Loughborough for lord high chancellor; he will be the first North-Briton who has held the seals.

*The following is an abstract of a bill for the provisional establishment and regulation of trade and intercourse between the subjects of Great-Britain and those of the United States of North-America.*

It recites, that the provinces of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, in North-America, have lately been solemnly acknowledged, by his majesty, to be independent and sovereign states, by the description of the United States of America.

It therefore enacts, that all statutes heretofore made to regulate the trade between Great-Britain and America, or to prohibit any intercourse between the same, shall, so far as they prohibit the intercourse between Great-Britain and the territories now composing the said United states, wholly and absolutely be repealed.

It recites, that whilst the aforesaid provinces were annexed to Great Britain, the inhabitants of the said provinces enjoyed all rights, franchises, privileges and benefits of British subjects, as well in respect to the trade and commerce with Great-Britain as in other instances: and in consequence thereof their ships and vessels, being navigated as British ships and vessels are by law navigated, were admitted into the ports of Great-Britain, with all the privileges and advantages of British built ships.

That by the several laws now existing for regulation of the trade with foreign states, the subjects of the latter are, as aliens, liable to various commercial restrictions, as also to various duties and customs at the ports of Great-Britain, which hitherto have not been applicable to, or demandable from, the inhabitants of the said several provinces of America.

That it is highly expedient the intercourse between Great Britain and the said states should be established on the most enlarged principles of reciprocal benefit to both countries; but from the distance between Great-Britain and America, it must be a considerable time before any convention for establishing the trade and intercourse between Great-Britain and the said states of America, upon a permanent foundation, can be concluded:

Therefore, for the purpose of making a temporary regulation of commerce and intercourse between Great-Britain and America, and in order to evince the disposition of Great-Britain to be on terms of the most perfect amity with America, and in confidence of a like friendly disposition on the part of the said states towards Great-Britain, it further enacts, that after (a time to be named in the bill) the ships and vessels of the subjects of America, with the merchandises on board the same, shall be admitted into all the ports of Great Britain in the same manner as vessels of the subjects of other independent states; but the merchandises and goods on board such vessels, being of the produce of the said states, shall be liable to the same duties only, as the merchandises would be subject to if they were the property of British subjects, and imported in British built vessels.

It further enacts, That during the time aforesaid, the ships and vessels of the said United States, shall be admitted into the ports of his majesty's islands, colonies, or plantations in America, with any merchandises, produce of the territories of the aforesaid states, with liberty to export from the said plantations in America, to the territories of the said states, any merchandise whatsoever; and such merchandises, which shall be imported or exported from the said British islands in America, shall be liable to the same duties only, as the said merchandises would be subject to, if they were the property of British subjects.

It then enacts, that during the time herein before limited, there shall be the same drawbacks and bounties on merchandises exported from Great Britain into the territories of the said states of America, as are allowed in the case of exportation to the plantations, or colonies, now belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, in America.

And further enacts, That all ships and vessels belonging to any subjects of the United States, which shall have come into any port of Great-Britain since (a time to be specified), together with the merchandises on board the same, shall have the full benefit of this act.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday, from the island of Antigua, says, that the treaty of commerce between Great-Britain and America, of which the above are the provisional articles, had arrived at that port, and was to be proclaimed there the day he left it.

## PHILADELPHIA, *May* 3.

We are informed that his excellency general Washington, and his excellency Sir Guy Carleton, appointed last Thursday for and interview between them at Kingsbridge.

A passenger on board the Greyhound cutter, (mentioned in our last to have arrived here from Ostend) informs us, that no vessels would be cleared out from England to the United States until the 5th of April.

The ship Hibernia, from New-York, is the first vessel which has entered our port under English colours since the cessation of hostilities. At Gloucester-point, she saluted the Washington packet with eleven guns, which was returned by five; and on her appearance before the city, she gave a compliment of thirteen guns.

Wednesday last a small schooner arrived here in fifty-one days from Nantes.

His excellency the governor of Connecticut has by proclamation declared, that the restraints upon supplies of neat cattle, beef, and other provisions, passing into the British lines at New-York, are become unnecessary, and accordingly notifies the same to the inhabitants of that state.

## ANNAPOLIS, May 15.

Samuel Hughes, Esq; is chosen a member of the [le]
of this state, in the room of the honourable Cha[rles]
Carroll, Barrister, Esq; deceased.

Thomas Johnson and James M'Henry, Esquires, [are]
appointed delegates to represent this state in cong[ress]
in the room of Edward Giles, Esq; deceased, and W[illi]
ham Hemsley, Esq; resigned.

On Saturday the 3d instant, the most happy and g[lo]
rious event of an honourable peace and acknowledg[ed]
of American independence, was celebrated at Ind[ian]
Landing, on Severn, by upwards of an hundred of t[he]
most respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, b[oth]
ladies and gentlemen. The proclamation being read
the deputy sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, under
Liberty pole, and a piece of cannon discharged,
whole company repaired to a convenient house near
where an extensive table was spread with every th[ing]
that could be desirable, to crown the happy d[ay].
After dinner, the following toasts were drank, w[ith]
that joy and cheerfulness which became true Am[e]
ricans.

1. The honourable continental congress.
2. General Washington, the continental officers a[nd]
army.
3. The Most Christian King, Queen and royal fam[ily].
4. The silken cord and golden chain, that unites
merica, France, and Spain.
5. The French officers and army in the American
partment.
6. The French navy.
7. The honourable plenipotentiaries of France a[t]
America.
8. The Chevalier de la Luzerne.
9. Governor Paca and his honourable council.
10. The general assembly of the state of Maryland.
11. A perpetual remembrance to the worthies w[ho]
fell in America's defence.
12. The true patriots and whigs of America, w[ho]
never deviated from the path of liberty.
13. May American trade and commerce ever be pr[o]
tected, and arts and sciences never be neglected.

At each of the above toasts was discharged an eight
pounder, at five minutes interval. The day being
nished without the least accident, at night the compa
departed to their respective homes with the great
cheerfulness.

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*Sentry-Box, May 2, 1783.*

I HAVE lately heard much conversation respecti
what ought to be done, on the final conclusion of t
present peace. Those men who have, in any degr
suffered by the late tender law, are violent in opini
with respect to making good the depreciation, wh
old debts have been paid off in continental bills of c
dit. Those who have run in debt for tobacco dur
the war, are for paying off such tobacco debts in m
ney, at the current price of tobacco, when those de
were contracted. In short, every man seems to w
for a reformation of past errors, so as to suit his o
interest: but very few indeed, say a word in favour
us poor soldiers, who have been cheated of our depr
ciation certificates, because necessity compelled us
part with them at any price the speculators were plea
to give us; and I have not heard a word said with r
spect to making good the depreciation on the salari
of the civil officers, or the claims of any other publ
creditors, who have heretofore received depreciate
bills of credit in discharge of such claims. For my par
I cannot foresee, that it is possible to pass a law th
will do general justice to every individual, and I ca
not agree to do partial justice in favour of a few. Ho
ever, should any attempt be made during the prese
or any future session of assembly, I would recommen
the following mode for consideration.

Let the state, in the first instance, make good the de
preciation to every public creditor, who hath receiv
its bills of credit at par with specie for specie debts, an
then have a law passed to compel every individual t
make restitution in the same manner, not only to th
state, but to every citizen concerned; let this law g
farther, and abolish all contracts of every denominatio
whatever, where one or all the parties, had in view t
out wit each other (a polite term for cheating, to
much practised of late) except to oblige the debto
to pay to the creditor, the real value of the article
contracted for at the time of entering into the contract
For instance; if a seller of goods during the war, hath
sold a yard of broad cloth for five pounds specie o
credit; and because his debtor could not pay the mo
ney in a short time, hath taken a bond payable in to
bacco at fifteen shillings per hundred (and I have heard
that there are many instances of this sort), let it never
be said, that under the laws of our land, this same
seller of goods shall receive, ten, fifteen, or twenty
pounds per yard for his cloth with interest thereon.
He had a large profit on the cost in the first instance
if he chose to sell on credit, it was at his own risque,
and if he gets paid at last, the original sum for which
he sold, with interest for the time he has laid out of his
money, it is all that he ought to expect, and as much as
any honest fair dealer can require: but this doctrine
will never go down with the blood-suckers of the pre-
sent day, and it is not to such, that I make this ad-
dress. If upon due consideration, it should be found
impracticable to pass a law that will do general justice;
let all money transactions, during the war, be buried
in oblivion (I mean, with respect to payments that
have been made under the laws of our land) and let us
in future shew the world that we lack not the will to
do justice; that what is past, we were compelled to by
the fortune of war, and the arts of our enemies, who
built the greatest hopes on the bankruptcy of our pub-
lic credit, in which they had nearly succeeded. A few
particular cases may require particular redress. Let
this be granted on full proof of the iniquity, and a re-
gular application to the legislature. We now have hap-
piness in our power. If we do not long enjoy the
blessing, the fault is in ourselves. I have nothing in
view but the welfare and prosperity of my country, and
though I have suffered in proportion to my circum-
stances, as much as most men during the war, I never
have deserted my post, nor never will while I have the
honour to be

A MARYLAND SENTINEL.

Liberty from every [illegible]

TO a people whose characteristic virtues are *justice and fortitude*, in the exercise of which they have become the wonder and astonishment of the universe, We, the black inhabitants of these United States, humbly submit the following address.

When Great-Britain essayed to make her first unjust and wicked attempts to forge chains to enslave America, the noble spirit of liberty and freedom uttered her voice. America, with the meekness of a lamb, remonstrated against the wickedness of the attempt: but Britain, lost to every sentiment of justice and virtue, and sunk in every vice, obstinately persisted in the rash attempt. America then, nobly animated with the love of liberty, assuming the fortitude of a lion, stepped forth, and proclaimed, "WE WILL BE FREE." The world beheld with admiration mingled with applause, and heaven smiled approbation.

Determined in her resolutions, America has borne the storms and complicated pressures of an eight years war; purchased at the price of her blood and treasure, and even at the risque of her existence, she has at length obtained her liberty, the darling object of her soul; universal joy has diffused itself through all her borders; acclamations of gratitude on this occasion, from the lips of her every free-born son have ascended to the throne on high; the glorious deeds of America are recorded in the court of heaven.

When an address is made to men, who have been born free—to Americans, who have been alarmed, and nobly roused into virtuous activity at the first dawnings of slavery—to men whose hearts are warm—whose minds are expanded with the *recent acquisition of their own liberty and freedom*—to men whose actions and whose sufferings have been unparalleled in the annals of mankind, during a conflict of many years, to retain, and to transmit, without diminution, the rights of humanity and blessings of liberty to their posterity—When an address, I say, is made to *such men*, by fellow creatures groaning under the chains of slavery and oppression, can we doubt of their becoming the friends and advocates of the enslaved and oppressed? Can we doubt of touching their feelings, and exciting their attention?——No—to doubt would be wickedness in the abstract—it would be sinning against the solemn declarations of a brave and virtuous people.

We have lately beheld, with anxious concern, your infant struggles in the glorious cause of liberty—We attended to your solemn declaration of the rights of mankind—to your appeals, for the rectitude of your principles, to the Almighty, who regards men of every condition, and admits them to a participation of his benefites—We admired your wisdom, justice, piety, and fortitude.

To that wisdom, justice, piety, and fortitude, which has led you to freedom and true greatness, we now appeal. Freedom is the object of our humble address.

Our abject state of slavery, a state of all others the most degrading to human nature, is known to every American: We shall not, therefore, descend to the disagreeable task of wounding the feelings of any by a description. In the language of your humble addresses to the inexorable throne of Britain, permit us humbly to address you. Liberty is our claim. Reverence for our Great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, all convince us, that we have an indubitable right to liberty. Has not the wisdom of America solemnly declared it? Attend to your own declarations—"These truths are self-evident—all men are created equal; they are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We shall offer no arguments—nay, it would be insulting to the understanding of America at this enlightened period, to suppose she stood in need of arguments to prove our right to liberty. It would be to suppose she has already forgot those exalted principles she has so lately asserted with her blood.

Though our bodies differ in colour from yours; yet our souls are similar in a desire for freedom. Disparity in colour, we conceive, can never constitute a disparity in rights. Reason is shocked at the absurdity! Humanity revolts at the idea!

Let America cease to exult—she has yet obtained but partial freedom. Thousands are yet groaning under their chains; slavery and oppression are not yet banished this land; the appellation of master and slave, an appellation of all others the most depressing to humanity, have still an existence. We are slaves! To whom? Is it to abandoned Britons?—Permit us to refer you to facts; let them make the reply. A people who have fought—who have bled—who have purchased their own freedom by a sacrifice of their choicest heroes—will never continue the advocates for slavery.

Pride, insolence, interest, avarice, and maxims of false policy, have marked the conduct of Britain—but shall pride, insolence, considerations of interest, avarice, or maxims of false policy, lead America to a conduct inconsistent with her principles?—Forbid it Justice—forbid it Wisdom—forbid it sound Policy—Every principle which has led America to freedom and greatness forbid it. Has the laws of Nature doomed us to this abject state—shut out, as it were, from the benign influences of religion, knowledge, arts and science—excluded from every refinement which renders human nature happy! Reverence to our God forbids the impious thought! Why then are we held in slavery? Is it by any municipal laws? If so, YE fathers of your country; friends of liberty and of mankind, behold our chains! lend an ear to the voice of oppression—commiserate the afflictions of a helpless and abused part of the human species. To you we look up for justice—deny it not—it is our right.

VOX AFRICANORUM.

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*May 9, 1783.*

*ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Amery, late of Charles county, deceased, by bond, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted as far forth as may be.* 1 w

SAMUEL AMERY, administrator.

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*Annapolis, May 14, 1783.*

WALLACE, JOHNSON, & MUIR,

*Have for SALE,*

*At their store on the Head of the Dock,*

*CHOICE Madeira wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks, a few cases of excellent claret, sail cloth, and sundry other articles; which they will sell low, for cash, or on short credit.* 1

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*May 8, 1783.*

*Will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at George-town, on Thursday the 22d inst. if fair, if not the next fair day,*

*ABOUT twenty likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls. Three months credit will be given.* 1 w 8/7/6

BARNARD O'NEILL,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

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*May 7, 1783.*

*To be SOLD for cash or tobacco,*

*AN elegant PHAETON, on a new construction, very light and airy, crane-neck'd, &c. with complete harness for four horses, travelling trunks, &c. Also four beautiful bay horses, rising seven years old, two of them full blooded, the others two thirds blood; they go remarkably well in harness. The carriage and horses will be sold together or separate, as may suit the purchaser. Enquire of the printer.* 1 w

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*Prince-George's county, May 7.*

# BLACK PRINCE,

*STANDS at Schoolfield, and will cover for two pistoles, and 2s6 the groom, the money to be sent with the mares. Pasturage at 3s9 per week, care will be taken, but accidents or escapes at the risque of the owners.* 1

*N.B. Foals got by him in this season be entered here, are much approved of.*

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*May 7, 1783.*

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, about thirteen months ago, from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro woman named JENNY, about forty years of age, but does not look so old, is well made, and rather tall, her dress cannot be described as she has a variety; she has been frequently seen in the neighbourhood of West river, where she lived some time in the late Mr. Pemberton's family, and on the plantations of the widow Pindell, Mr. Harwood, and Jere. Magruder, Esq; She was in company with a man of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings, who was lately taken and told those who took him that she was a free woman, and had been formerly the property of Mr. Pemberton, who set her free. Whoever secures and delivers her to me in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows.

6w 1 W. BROWN.

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THERE is at the plantation of Talbott Shipley, living near Simpson's tavern, on the great road that leads from Baltimore to Frederick, a stray mare and colt; the mare is about six years old, a bright bay, not branded, the left hind foot white, she is about fourteen hands high; the colt is two years old, not branded, is a roan, with black mane and tail. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 10/3/6

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TAKEN up by Joshua Clarke, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a black gelding, about fourteen hands high, one ear sore, shod all round, has a remarkable short tail, appears to be about nine years old, no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 1 3w

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April 21, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much of the real estate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and discharge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm, of which intention all persons interested are desired to take notice. w 8

2 B. SYLVESTER, administrator of John Malcolm.

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March 21, 1783.

## The beautiful well bred horse ROEBUCK,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, in Charles county, about six miles from Benedict, and will cover at three guineas, if the money is paid by the first of October, or five hundred pounds of crop tobacco, if the money is not paid as above mentioned.

Roebuck is five years old next April, and was bred by Mr. Overton Carr, of Prince-George's county; he is a beautiful bay, highly formed, and full fifteen hands three inches high. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello, who was bred by col. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and was got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage will be found for mares gratis, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

I HEREBY certify, that the bay horse Roebuck, which I sold to Mr. William Wilkinson, of Charles county, is five years old this spring, and was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello, who was bred by William Fitzhugh, Esq; of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

May 2, 1783. OVERTON CARR.

THIS is to certify, that the above certificate given by Overton Carr, Esq; of Othello's blood, is just.

May 2, 1783. 2 BENJAMIN DULANY.

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Maryland, Cæcil county, April 29, 1783.

COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being a runaway, a young negro fellow, about 25 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, pitted with the small-pox, about 5 feet 6 inches high, he calls himself CHARLES SMITH, and says he is a free man and came into Virginia with lord Dunmore. His master, if any, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

2 RICHARD BOND, sheriff of Cæcil county.

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THERE is at the plantation of Joachim Braickly, living in West-Nottingham hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, a dark bay horse, four years old, about 14 hands high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet white up to the pastern joint, his back much hurt with the saddle, branded S. G. on the near buttock, has no shoes. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

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To be sold on Tuesday the 27th of May, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope-walk,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utensils belonging to the rope-walk; large scales and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses, and a few articles of household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and security.

MARY M'CULLOCH, executrix,
3 CHARLES STEUART, } executors,
JAMES M'CULLOCH, }
of James Dick, deceased.

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*ALL persons indebted to any of the late, or present, Publishers of this paper, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment.*

3 FREDERICK GREEN.

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*A few Copies of the*

# LAWS,

*Passed last Session of Assembly, may be had at the Printing Office.*

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WANTED,

*A PERSON to attend in a Billiard Room. Any one, well recommended, will meet with Encouragement, by applying at the Coffee-house.* 3

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*April 8, 1783.*

*NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next session, on behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers Elias and William Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father, relative to land bequeathed us.*

3 GERARD HARBIN.

May 6, 1783.

## To be SOLD,

*A SCHOONER BOAT, with an excellent suit of sails, which will carry about four hundred bushels, and has a good cabin. A short credit will be given.*

*To be hired by the year, a good waterman, who is well acquainted with the bay. For terms apply to*

2 DAVID KERR.

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*War-Office, April 22, 1783.*

*NOTICE is hereby given, that such prisoners of war, as have been liberated and permitted to work with the inhabitants of the United States, are immediately to join their respective corps, conformably to the stipulations entered into when they were enlarged.*

2 B. LINCOLN.

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*To be SOLD,*

*ABOUT five hundred acres of land, laying on the river Severn, between Horn and Talley's Points. Apply to Mr.* ROBERT JOHNSON, *who lives thereon.*

3X

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## YOUNG GRANBY,

### An elegant full bred horse,

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's plantation, near Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, at ten dollars a mare, and half a dollar to the groom.

Young Granby is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands and one inch high, rising seven years old, and very active, he was got by Old Granby, his dam by Old Britain out of the noted mare Dido, imported by Mr. Delancey, of New-York. The character of Young Granby's sire and grand-dam is so well known and established that further particulars of his pedigree must be needless.

Good pasturage at three shillings per week, and particular care taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for escapes.

3X FRANCIS MILLER.

P. S. Wheat or tobacco will be received in payment.

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April 3, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on Patuxent river, near the Governor's-bridge, two negro fellows, namely, SANDY and BASIL. Sandy went away about the last of January, is a stout, strong well made fellow, between 30 and 40 years old, of a yellowish complexion, is very pert, and stammers in his speech, his dress is a country cloth jacket and breeches, cotton and linen shirt, country made shoes and stockings. Basil went away about the last of February, is a middle sized fellow, about 50 years old, one of his legs smaller than the other, his dress the same of Sandy's. Whoever secures the said negroes and delivers them to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds reward, besides what the law allows, or thirty shillings for either, paid by

3X BENJAMIN HALL, of Benjamin.

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January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out-houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is situated very conveniently near the water.

14

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TAKEN up a drift at the mouth of South-river, some time the last of February, an old schooner boat, about 20 feet keel, and about 7 or 8 feet beam; she had only one mast standing, which was her main-mast, and her deck all tore up, two old sails all to rags, her gunwales painted red, she had on board a parcel of turneps, a half bushel, and a little box; she was half full of water when drove on shore. It is thought the man that went in her was drowned, as one of her masts was drove on shore in the swamp, with the boom and gaff lashed together. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3w

5 WILLIAM SANDERS.

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TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Hobbs, son of Thomas, living on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, a dark roan mare, about four years old, neither dock'd nor branded, some small white hairs in her forehead, 14½ hands high, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X 20

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Somerset county, March 25, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their next session for an act of assembly to enable him as surviving executor of Aaron Tilghman, deceased, to sell the real estate of the said Aaron for the payment of his debts.

7 ISAAC MARSHALL.

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April 18, 1783.

AFRICAN,

STANDS this season at West river, and covers at eight dollars the mare, and one dollar to the groom, provided the money is paid before the mare is covered, or ten dollars, and one dollar to the groom, if booked.

African will be five years old next May, is about fifteen hands high, and perfectly sound. He was got by Careless, his dam by col. Lloyd's Traveller, his grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello out of Old Milley.

Mr. Thomas Gibbs will receive the mares, and see that proper care is taken of them by the groom, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

Good pasturage at 3/9 per week. 4t

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March 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the legislature of this state, at their next session of assembly, for an order to divide the lands of the late Notley Warren, lying on Wicomico river, in Charles county, among his several daughters, or their representatives, agreeable to their said father's will, there being occasion for it, and one of the girls being considerably under age.

6 ROBERT ROGERS.

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April 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered to the next general assembly, by the administratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell part of his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.

4 HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

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Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

12 WILLIAM LOGAN.

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Maryland, Charles county, April 15, 1783.

The DAUPHIN,

A fine bay, beautifully dappled, with black legs, mane, and tail,

WILL cover mares this season, not more than twenty, at Benfield, the seat of Benjamin Contee, Esq; within two miles of Port-Tobacco, at five guineas each, payable on or before the first day of January, 1784, and one dollar to the groom, to be paid in hand.

The Dauphin, though rising four years old only this spring, is full fifteen hands high, and is esteemed by competent judges to be very perfectly and elegantly formed; his sire col. Lloyd's noted Traveller, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's Old Figure, his grand-dam by the famous imported Dove, his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello upon the celebrated Selima, whose sire was the Godolphin Arabian.

4X GEORGE NAYLOR, jun.

N. B. Very excellent pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, and the greatest care taken of them, but I will not be held liable for escapes or other accidents. G. N.

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March 20, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

6 JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

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WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

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YOUNG YORICK,

A beautiful bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, rising five years old,

WILL cover mares this season for five hundred pounds of tobacco, or five pounds current money, at Bowie's Farm, near Nottingham, on Patuxent river, where proper pasturage will be found, and great care taken of the mares gratis, but not answerable for escapes or accidents.

Young Yorick is very high blood, having descended in a regular line from the first running horses in England, which the following pedigree will evince; the exactness, beauty, and elegance, so liberally displayed by nature in his symetrical form, together with his great muscular powers, gave, when a colt, a pleasing presage of what his late actions have demonstrated, i. e. his being equal, if not superior, to any running horse of his age in this state. When four years old he received forfeit of twenty guineas from Mr. John Brown's Comet, who was prevented running the match by an accident; in the fall following, he beat Mr. Walter Cox's Monmouth, over the Nottingham four mile course, for fifty guineas, and has since, in his trials, given the proprietor the most convincing proofs of his being a capital turf horse; and as an argument to establish this opinion more generally, he will run him against any horse whatever of his age, on the first day of October next, with eight stone and a half upon each, a four mile heat, for one hundred guineas, say dogs who dare.

Young Yorick was got by col. Tayloe's noted running horse Yorick, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, (both of whom were imported by Dr. Thomas Hamilton) his great grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello, upon Old Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

To such gentlemen as are deemed sons of the bridle, and feel a propensity to the raising of fine horses, and who profess themselves genealogists, a more prolix pedigree would be unnecessary, and to such who are not conversant in these matters, enough has been said to prove it genuine and totally unexceptionable.

6w 4 FIELDER BOWIE.

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SILVER-TAIL,

STANDS this season at Tulip-Hill, and covers at two guineas a mare, and five shillings to the groom, provided the money is paid before the mare is covered, or four pounds ten shillings a mare, and five shillings to the groom, the money to be paid before the mare is taken away. Good pasturage at three shillings and nine-pence per week, and proper care taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for escapes. Silver-Tail was got by Tanner, out of Tulip, who was got by Selim, her dam by Panton's Arabian, her grand-dam by the Godolphin Arabian, her great-grand-dam by Snip, her great-great-grand-dam was Mr. Panton's Witherington mare. Tanner was imported and got by Cade, out of an high bred mare, he won several purses and ran in high form. Silver-Tail is rising seven years old, in high health, and fifteen hands three inches high, with bone and strength in proportion; he is a sure foal-getter, and his stock are remarkably large and beautiful. w5

5X MARK ROUGHED.

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March 30, 1783.

COMET,

That beautiful colt, now rising five years old, fifteen hands and a half high, well marked, with a star and white foot,

WILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall, within three miles of the Woodyard, in Prince-George's county, at seven hundred and fifty pounds of crop tobacco, or cash at two dollars per hundred, if paid any time within twelve months from the time of covering, and half a dollar to the groom.

Comet is in high perfection, is a fine chesnut beautifully dappled, and is allowed by the best judges to be a fine figure and superior form to any horse in the state, and the following pedigree will prove him to be at least equal in blood to any horse on this continent. Comet was got by col. Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand dam by Dove, (both imported by Dr. Hamilton) his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello upon Old Selima. Ranger was got by Martindale's Regulus, his dam by Merry Andrew, his grand dam by Steady, his great grand dam was the dam of Shaftoe's Wildair, all horses of high blood and form, and were all king's plate horses. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway, she was the noted mare called Grey Robinson. Merry Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven king's plates and never was beat. Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, the greatest care shall be taken, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents. 2m

4 JOHN BROWN.

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Maryland, Kent county, February 27, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers, together with the heirs of the late James M'Clean, Esq; intend petitioning the next general assembly for the purpose of having his will confirmed. w8

8X JOHN KENNARD, JAMES PIPER, } executors.

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Dorchester county, March 15, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to record a deed of bargain and sale from John Stafford, late of Caroline county, to him, bearing date the 10th day of October 1780, for part of a tract of land lying in Caroline county aforesaid, called Robin Hood, containing forty-four acres, which deed he neglected to have entered on the record in time. w8

ANDREW GRAY.

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